

THE ADAIR COUNTY NEWS.

VOLUME 4

COLUMBIA, ADAIR COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1901.

NUMBER 50.

POSTOFFICE DIRECTORY

J. M. Russell, Postmaster.
Office hours, week days, 7:00 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

COURT DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court.—Three sessions a year.—Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in September.
Circuit Judge.—W. W. Jones.
Commonwealth's Attorney.—N. H. W. Aaron.
Sheriff.—J. W. Hurt.
Clerk.—Jas. B. Coffey.

County Court.—First Monday in each month.
Judge.—J. W. Butler.
County Attorney.—Jas. Garnett, Jr.
Clerk.—T. E. Stiles.
Jailer.—S. H. Mitchell.
Assessor.—G. A. Bradshaw.
Surveyor.—R. T. McCallister.
School Supt.—W. D. Jones.
Coroner.—Leonard Fletcher.

Jury Court.—Regular court, second Monday in each month.
Judge.—J. W. Atkins.
Clerk.—Gordon Montgomery.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BURKSVILLE STREET.—Rev. T. F. Walton, pastor. Services second and fourth Sundays in each month. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. every Sabbath. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

METHODIST.

BURKSVILLE STREET.—Rev. W. P. Gordon, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night.

BAPTIST.

GREENSBURG STREET.—Rev. W. B. Cave, pastor. Services third Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday night.

CHRISTIAN.

CAMPBELLVILLE STREET.—Rev. E. Z. Williams, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

LODGES.

MASONIC.

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 96, F. and A. M.—Regular meeting in their hall, over bank, on Friday nights or before the full moon in each month. **G. A. K. K. K.** **COLUMBIA CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 7, meets** first Monday night in each month. **JAS. GARNETT, JR., H. F. W. W. BRADSHAW** Secretary.

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MURDER IS MURDER.

A History of the Goebel Case With Henry Watterson as Historian.

IT IS TIME TO THINK SERIOUSLY.

(Courier-Journal.)

The renewal of the efforts unsuccessfully made something over a year ago to secure of the Indiana authorities the extradition of two persons indicted for crime by the courts of Kentucky has been elevated into occasion for such an assault upon the people and the moral being of the latter, not the former, State to justify an earnest protest from every right-hearted and self-respecting Kentuckian.

In giving expression to this protest, and asking for it the consideration of the country at large, it is needful that we recite the case as it was and as it is; but we shall address ourselves to the resume with as little prolixity as possible, writing no word which any honest man can gainsay, nor setting down aught in malice, of which indeed, we have none whatsoever. "I do not know the method," said Edmund Burke, "of drawing up an indictment against a whole people." Yet that which the greatest of the political philosophers of England confessed himself unable to do has been done, is being daily done, by the Republican newspapers of the United States, animated by party spirit the most rancorous, and misadvised by representations the most calumnious.

From first to last the Kentucky campaign of 1899 was pitched upon the lowest plane of political morality and in the highest key of partisan passion. Men do in the aggregate what no one man would do in his own person. They did in that campaign pretty much everything which men should not do and which even the men engaged would in their cooler moments and better judgments discountenance and disavow. And this was, in the beginning, as true of the one party as the other. Ultimately, the inflamed ambitions and interests involved, precipitated a struggle for corrupt advantage, and thence, it deepened into something very like Civil War, culminating in an actual Reign of Terror at the Capital of the State.

At the end of a long and fierce contest in his own party, William Goebel, the son of humble and plain German parentage, became the Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky. A proud position at all times and under all circumstances, it seemed to the poor lad, for but a lad he appeared to be with his beardless face and his shy, studious ways, a very pinnacle, from which he could look paradise. It had been the dream of his childhood, his youthhood, his manhood. To reach it he had been eager to climb mountains, to traverse and to tread down forests, to meet all comers. It is claimed by his enemies that he got the nomination unfairly. As a matter of fact, he did nothing to his adversaries that they were not ready and trying to do to him. It is claimed by his enemies that he was not elected Governor. As a matter of fact, both parties were doing their utmost to compel the election—the Democrats through the machinery of the Goebel law, the Republicans through the machinery of the State Government—so that what might have been the result had there been a perfectly regular and orderly election nobody can say. But, from the day the Returning Board met at Frankfort to count the vote and declare the result, the purpose of the Republicans to use force if necessary to carry their point became manifest; and, thereafter, a Reign of Terror in their favor was established.

Throughout this Reign of Terror the Democrats proceeded at least according to the terms and the forms of law. That they did so is attested by both the Court of Appeals of the State and the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States. Meanwhile, the Republican Governor, provisionally inducted to office by the Democratic Returning Board, holding this office tentatively, however, and under legal protest and contest instituted by the Democratic appellants against the ruling of the Returning Board, proceeded

to trench himself, not for a legal, but for a physical, contest.

The Executive office was converted into an armed camp. A lawless body of men was collected and brought to Frankfort to serve as supports to two or three companies of militia which, officered by Republicans exclusively, were already assembled. The Democratic Legislature became a prisoner in its own Capital, its members in imminent peril of their lives and its committees chased about the streets by squads of soldiers. The Court of Appeals, warned of impending assassination, had to come to Louisville to hold its sessions, secure against threatened murder and military surveillance. The inevitable came to pass. All this array of force, with its menace of death, proving sufficient to overawe the Democrats of the Legislature, resort was had to the final stroke prearranged to do its deadly work in this precise event; and, a puff of smoke out of a window of the Executive office, occupied by the Republican Governor and his Republican friends, William Goebel is shot down in his tracks whilst on his way to the discharge of his official duties.

The Executive Building is immediately surrounded by troops. Access is denied the local constabulary. Martial law supplants the Civil law. The writ of Habeas Corpus is ridiculed and denied. The Legislature is suddenly and violently dispersed. As suddenly, it is called to assemble, not in some one of the many cities or towns in the State, such as Louisville, or Lexington, where its proceedings would be unmoistened, but in an inaccessible village among the mountains, whither, as might be reasonably inferred, no Democrat could go without the risk of his life.

In the face of such discouragement the Democrats pursued their contest according to law, and, according to law, it was awarded them by the highest tribunals in the land. Concurrent with the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in their favor, the Republican Governor, who had held office only under a tentative title, subject to after revision and decision, fled from Kentucky to Indiana, having arranged with the Republican Governor of the latter State for a safe retreat. There, with one of his associates, he remains to-day, secure against arrest and extradition.

These are the simple facts. They are met by the Republicans with no denial. But to party them it is set up that Goebel was a bad man, that the Goebel law was a bad law, and that the Democrats of Kentucky are a bad lot. The present, like the last Republican Governor of Indiana, assumes that justice can not be had of the Kentucky courts of law. The present Republican President of the United States is on record as having, whilst Governor of New York, made haste to guarantee the Kentucky refugees the protection of the Empire State. The Philadelphia newspaper largely owned and wholly controlled by the Republican Postmaster General of the United States refers to the Democrats as "the Goebel gang," and speaks of the murdered Governor of Kentucky as the "infamous Goebel." If all this be not extenuating and justifying murder, what is it?

Much capital is sought to be made out of certain indignant expressions in rebuttal from certain Kentucky Democrats. But what should be said of the condemnation of assassination subscribed to by the Republican party, from the President of the United States down through the Cabinet to the Republican Governor of Indiana, and thence to the Republican press, which, in order to make its case, must needs deliver an indictment against an entire community, a whole people, and that the God-fearing, brave and magnanimous men and women of Kentucky? Are Kentuckians to keep silent whilst such things go forward?

Heaven knows the Courier-Journal has no wish to recall the incidents of this dreadful chapter of Kentucky history. It did its best to defeat the Election law to which those incidents were the bloody climax. It did not relax its efforts in this direction until the law was repealed. Standing mid-way between two warring elements, it exhausted its powers of pacification; and, forced by the course of events to choose between two combatants, the methods of neither of which it could wholly approve, it went with its own; and most thankful to God it is that God gave it the wisdom to do this, because this

course of succeeding events, as related in the foregoing, ought to be conclusive proof where the right of it lay and which was the right way out.

All is peace again. There is excitement nowhere outside the haunts of the vicious, the hearts of the malignant. He must, indeed, be a bad man who nurtures thought of further violence. William Goebel is dead—most foully slain, as William McKinley was. But two weeks were gone when the assassin of William McKinley met his doom. Nearly two years have passed and still the assassin of William Goebel goes unpunished. To shield him from punishment every partisan appliance has been put forth. To secure and punish him not one word has emanated from one single Republican, although his shots were fired from a building that swarmed with Republicans. To shield him from punishment the people and the courts of Kentucky must be accused of ignorance and barbarity that would disgrace a race of barbarians. Are these things wise, or just, either in our home Republicans, or in the outer Republican press?

Murder is murder. That William Goebel and William McKinley were most unlike in character and temperament is beside the question. That the assault upon their lives differed in degree is not to say that it differed in kind. The motive was even more despicable in the one case than in the other; for Goebel was shot down for a purpose, for a price, while the noble life of McKinley was sacrificed to the wanton fury of a fiend. Shall those of us who with honest rage and grief saw William McKinley laid low by a cruel assassin, be made to feel that neighbors and friends, who in the excitement of high party times and in the bitterness of extreme personal disfavor saw with equanimity William Goebel laid low by an equally cruel assassin, are still willing to condone the murder of the latter and to stand between the murderer and his just deserts? And, if this be so, must the name and fame of Kentucky—the heritage of all of us—be sacrificed on the altars of implacable politics, to make the case of zealots who tell us that Kentucky is degenerate and that neither human life is safe, nor legal equity is attainable within her borders, though her Supreme Tribunal, her Court of Appeals, is in the hands of Republicans?

Think of this, fellow-citizens, of every political complexion and partisan belonging; because, in the long run, murder speaks with most miraculous organ and shall not go unpunished of justice, and, in the end, no one of us, whether Democrats or Republicans, can hope to escape either his conscience, or his God.

Judge Cantrill's Statement.

In reply to the affidavit of the attorneys of Caleb Powers filed with a view to swear Judge Cantrill off the bench the Judge said:

I notice that affidavit says that the colored vote of this county is only 20 per cent. My information is, and I think the assessor's book will bear me out in it to a great extent, and it must be borne in mind that the assessor's list is not a complete list of the negro vote of the county, that the negro vote of this county is at least 33 per cent of the entire vote cast. That one-third Negro vote constitutes at least, if not more, than two-thirds of the Republican vote in the county. I merely mention that because I am not willing that the statement made in that affidavit about the negro vote of this county should receive my endorsement.

They complained in this case at the last term of court and the complaint before the Court of Appeals, and it is now set forth in this affidavit as ground of complaint that the trial judge did not draw the jury from the wheel.

The complaint now is the affidavit is also that it is a matter of impossibility for the defendant to secure an impartial jury from the wheel; so that if the jury do not come from the wheel, and the Sheriff be not permitted to get it upon a special venire, it is impossible for this judge or any other trial judge to try the case with jurors from this county.

I have never investigated the political complexion of the juries drawn from the wheel and I will let that pass. I wish, however, to make this statement, that I believe that I have reliable information upon this subject, that whilst the juries in this county may be constituted principally from one political party, I have reliable information that during the year 1900, just before

and just after the trial was had here in this case, that in the home county of the defendant out of 36 jurors drawn there was but one Democrat out of the 36. That may have been one of the accidents of the revolutions of the jury wheel. It may have been that Democratic juror, with a few others only, possessed the necessary qualifications that justified the jury commissioners in placing the names in the wheel. It is a matter I have nothing to do with. Jury commissioners are selected because of their supposed knowledge and integrity of the fitness of men whose names they shall place in the wheel to perform jury service.

There is another thing that I desire to call attention to. It is not in that affidavit but it is within the knowledge of the court and it is within the knowledge of the attorneys for the defense. It seems to me if they desired to take this course the matter should have been attended to in the regular way. More than a week ago I was applied to by the defendant's counsel for an order removing the defendant to this county, in order, as was stated, that he might consult his counsel and be more convenient to them than at Frankfort. There was no legal or moral obligation upon the Judge to grant that order, but as a matter of favor to the defendant and of courtesy granted that order.

Our Horses In South Africa.

That the American horse and mule possess qualities of size, strength and hardihood unequalled by those of other nations has been proved by the record of their work during the Boer war. Most of the animals used for military purposes have been imported from the United States. Horses from other countries can stand the climate, but they cannot stand the work and climate together, while the animals from this country, especially the mules, live longest and do the most work in South Africa.

Former Consul General Stowe, of Cape Town, is of the opinion that the demand for our horses and mules is likely to increase rather than decrease after the close of the Boer war.

Our export trade in horses in South Africa has increased wonderfully during the past two years. During 1899 it amounted to only \$16,000. In 1900 this trade increased to \$988,000. In the fiscal year 1901, ended last June, the horses exported to Africa were worth \$3,468,000 and the mules nearly \$3,000,000. Nearly all these animals were needed for military purposes and were subjected to usage that killed or wore out large numbers of them. Recently the authorities have been selling animals unfitted for army use, offering them at nominal prices to farmers who have suffered losses of live stock during the war.

Undoubtedly Consul General Stowe is correct in his prediction that there will be an urgent demand for many thousands of American horses and mules on South African farms as soon as farming and stock raising are resumed. A trade built up during war will continue in peace. The war has destroyed most of the native horses. The Boers commanded large numbers of farm animals, nearly all of which have perished. The sacrifice of horses on both sides has been unusually large. Many of the Boers will be too poor to buy new horses, but all who can will do so, and the British settlers will need large numbers of animals. The prices offered are good. It is evident that American stock raisers with plenty of good mules and farm horses will have little difficulty in finding a market for their animals during the coming year.

The very latest swindling scheme is being worked in the West. A merchant receives a circular stating that certain old coins, notably old large-sized coppers of certain dates, are valuable, say from \$2 to \$75. The circular advises him to keep the schedule for the purpose of reference to such coins as may come in his possession. In a few days a stranger enters his store, makes some small purchase, and in paying for the same exposes a number of old-fashioned coins, about which he presently begins to talk. The merchant asks to see them and finds that they are identical with those quoted in his circular at fabulous prices. He offers the man two, ten or twenty dollars, perhaps, and becomes the possessor of a coin, which the swindlers buy from New York and Boston dealers at \$2 per hundred. But he doesn't kick himself until he tries to market his goods and then he says things.

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